



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. 34

APRIL 11, 1919

No. 15

SWITZERLAND HARD HIT BY INFLUENZA.

Official reports just received from Switzerland show that the pandemic of influenza affected about 700,000 out of that country's population of 4,000,000. This is 17.5 per cent. The sudden rise of the pandemic is well shown by the following monthly totals of cases reported during 1918:

January.....	2	July.....	53,698
February.....	4	August.....	41,626
March.....	6	September.....	41,642
April.....	13	October.....	263,399
May.....	3	November.....	159,422
June.....	6	December.....	104,612

Here we see again, as was the case in England,¹ two distinct waves; one with its crest in July, the other with the crest in October. The occurrence of these waves in practically all parts of the world where the pandemic prevailed is most puzzling. It is difficult to conceive of any external, i. e., environmental, influence acting so uniformly throughout the world, and that the virus should everywhere show these peculiar variations in infectivity and virulence is certainly most remarkable.

THE NEW SCIENCE OF INDUSTRIAL PHYSIOLOGY.

By FREDERICK S. LEE, Ph. D., LL. D., Professor of Physiology in Columbia University; Consulting Physiologist to the United States Public Health Service; Chairman of the Committee on Fatigue in Industrial Pursuits of the National Research Council.

In surveying the extraordinary growth of industry during recent decades one can not fail to be struck by its many-sided aspects, the diversity of its problems, and the variety of human intellects that have been called upon to solve the problems. Industry is not simply an affair of employer and employee; it has its manufacturing aspects, its economic aspects, its engineering aspects, its medical aspects, its chemical aspects, its human aspects, and its efficiency

¹Public Health Reports, Apr. 4, 1919, pp. 633 and 684.